ACADEMY OF MUSIC - This Evening - Italian BANVARD'S MUSEUM-This Afternoon and Evening.

Broadway Theater - This Evening, - "Sam," FRENCH THEATER-This Evening.-"La Grande

NATIONAL HALL, HARLEM - This Evening - Mr. NEW-YORK CINCUS, Fourteenth-st.—This Afternoon and Evenber.—Feats of Sitength and Aerobatic Skill. Miss Locille Vatson, Carlotta De Berg, Pfan, H. B. Williams. NEW-YORK THEATER-This Evening.-" Light at NIBLO'S GARDEN-This Evening .- "The White

OLYMPIC THEATER-This Afternoon and Evening. "Humpty Dumpty." G. L. Fez. PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE-This Evening.-" Pet of the "etticoate" and "Family Jark." Lotts. STEINWAY HALL - This Evening. - Ole Bull's Con-

Wallack's - This Evening. - "Rosedale." Mr.

MEETINGS, LECTURES, &c. LECTURES.-The Rev. Ezra Withey at the Church MEETINGS .- Horace Greeley, the Rev. Matthew

CONCERT.-Dr. Chapin's Church Choir Concert, at

Business Motices.

ale Smith, and the Rev. Samuel McKean and S. of T., at Greene atreet M. E. Church

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1868.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this parning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 morning, at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing.

TA Letter from Our Special Correspondent in Mexico on the Church in Mexico; A Spring Opening; the Courts, and the Money Article will be found on the second page; and Musical Notes on the sixth page.

SENATE, March 17 .- The House bill to exempt certain manufactures from the Internal Revenue tax was taken up and debated by Messrs. Sherman, Morrill of Vermont, Fessenden, Henderson and Johnson, who advocated various amendments. The vote was not reached.

House, March 17.—Mr. Jenekes, from the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, reported a Joint resolution disavowing the report recently made by Mr. Van Wyck on whisky frauds, as unauthorized by the Committee. Objection was puade on recently of the phagues of Mr. Van made on account of the absence of Mr. Van Wyck, and the resolution was not entertained.

The bill to remove political disabilities from certain prominent citizens of Southern States was discussed at considerable length, and

finally recommitted. Mr. Adams of Kentucky addressed the House in opposition to the bill to continue the Freed-

en's Bureau. The bill for the restoration of Alabama was taken up, and the debate having been closed,

The bill for the restoration of Alabama to the Union was yesterday, on Mr. Stevens's own motion, recommitted to the Reconstruction Committee. It is understood that action on the matter is to be deferred for the present.

In the State Senate yesterday Mr. Genet pro-

tucks, sashes, fringes, ruffles and rouleaux, which she has recognized, may find an account of her earliest "Spring Opening" levee in this city on the second page.

We print this morning two very interesting letters in reference to Mexican affairs from the pen of Mr. O'Donnel of our editorial staff, now sojourning in that country. We notice that Mr. O'Donnel's letters are generally copied by the press of Mexico, and accepted as the fairest and most intelligent narratives of Mexican affairs that have been printed in these latter days. _

Mr. Johnson, evidently desirous of allaying any apprehension that may be felt concerning the transfer of Gen. Hancock from New-Orleans to Washington, has sent abroad, through the Associated Press, a report that he desires merely to confer with the General, so that, "in view of all the circumstances, he may determine "to what field of service he shall be assigned." We print the dispatch, and leave the reader, 'in view of all the circumstances," to draw his own inferences.

The grievances of Ireland continue to be the subject of an animated and interesting debate in the English House of Commons. Great speeches were made by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli. Mr. Gladstone's speech seems to indicate that the Liberal party will be a unit in demanding the introduction of thorough political reforms. The Torics admit that something must done for Ireland, but quarrel with the Liberals about the measures which are most necessary. It is expected that the Liberals will make the Irish question their chief weapon for attacking the Government.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Though the evening of Monday, April 6, will witness the close of the momentous contest, the nominations for Senators are not yet full. In fact, the canvass seems to have been tardily opened; but the vigor and activity of its last fifteen or twenty days will be unsurpassed. The rival candidates for State Officers are as follows:

James E. English, Governor ... Marshall Jewell. Ephraim H. Hyde, Lt.-Gorernor .. Francis Wayland, Leverett E. Pease. Sec. State Hiram Appelman, Treasurer Leverett W. Wessels, Edward S. Moseley. Comptroller ... James W. Manning, Jesse Olney.

Connecticut fairly owes a glorious victory to the Republicans. It was her faltering at the special election in October, 1865, that has proved the fountain of our woes. Had she then polled her full Republican vote for Impartial Suffrage, our country would long since have been pacified and prosperous. But, while 42,374 of her electors had voted, six months before, to return Gov. Buckingham, barely 27,127 now said "Yes" to Impartial Suffrage, while 83,489 Copperheads, including a small handfull of new converts, voted "No." This triumph in a loyal State of the cardinal principle of the Rebellion did much to confirm and embolden Andrew Johnson in the evil course to which he was naturally prone. It gave such renegades as Babcock and Cleaveland their outfit in apostacy. It put the State against us last Spring, when Impartial Suffrage would have saved it. And that the State is now doubtful is due entirely to that recreant vote.

If Connecticut had so good a Republican or ganization as New-Hampshire, we should be strong in faith and hope. She has a Republican majority of legal voters; but they may not all deposit their ballots: nay, they will not, unless a more perfect organization shall yet be effected. With a poll as full as that of New-Hampshire, at least Fifty Thousand Republican votes will be found in her ballot-boxes when fairly canvassed. We lost last year New-London and Middletown, New-Britain, New-Milford, Simsbury, and a dozen other towns, which are Republican on a fair and full poll. We need meetings and speeches, and shall have them; but these are mainly important as inciting to and insuring the requisite organization and work. Fraudulent naturalizations told heavily against us last year, and will tell more heavily this year, if they are not watched for and counteracted. In short, the State can be be carried-barely carried-if every legal vote shall be polled and nearly every illegal one be shut out-and the work done during the next two weeks must determine whether Connecticut shall stand throughout the Presidential struggle now opening on the side of Loyalty and Liberty, or on that of Slavery, Rebellion, and Repudiation.

Republicans of Connecticut! show the country a sample of your work!

THE CASE OF EDWARD B. KETCHUM. The Evening Post prints a synopsis of the testimony presented to the Governor in support of the application for the pardon of Edward B. Ketchum, who has been some two years in the State Prison on a sentence for forgery. Of his case, The Post forcibly says:

his case, The Post forcibly says:

"There is no doubt that the prerogative of elemency which the Constitution vests in the Governor of the State is often abused in granting pardons to persons who are hardened in villainy, and whose liberation is sure to have no other effect than to add one more to the class who prey upon society. But in cases like the present one, where the penitence is sincere, where the punishment, now long continued, has had its entire effect, where it is next to certain that the offense will never be repeated, where a longer incarceration could have no good effect, but would rather do away the encouragement which a resort to the pardoning power holds out to reformation, we should suppose there could be no hesitation in exercising the prerogative of officially forgiving the offender."

—All this is true: yet it is considerably

-All this is true; yet it is considerably short of the whole truth. Having given much attention to the case of Mr. Ketchum, we firmly believe him essentially innocent-that is, one who, under a temporary hallucination or phrenzy, produced by the atmosphere of Wallst., committed acts of which he had no proper consciousness, and for which he was morally irresponsible. To this effect, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan testifies as follows:

Morgan testifies as follows:

"I was absent from the country when the disclosure was made. On my return, after hearing the particulars, I said, and believed, and still believe, that he was out of his mind; in fact, that he was crazy. Clearly, the man I knew as Edward B. Ketchum could not do the things charged against him. If he were himself I believe it was impossible. Everything about those acts, and their consequences, was contrary to his habits and fiature. There was not a single thing about them corresponding to his character. He could not have done them, if he could centrol himself. Large stock speculations of the kind and amount he was led into bring on a very great excitement of the brain, and people are often wild and irregular in their judgment and actions. They do not know what they say or do. This would be much more the case with so young a man as Edward was, and led me to believe that he was not in his right mind at the time he committed the crime of which he now stands convicted.

"Onestion—What is the general impression in the community—and especially among the class of business men with whom Edward B. Ketchum formerly dealt—respecting his mental condition at the time he committed the acts charged against him? Answer—They believe he was out of his mind. So much so that the majority of the dealers in the street would be glad to see him in his oid place."

To the same effect. Mr. Longthan Streets.

To the same effect, Mr. Jonathan Sturges

posed a bill directing the Common Council of New-York to "cause a Manual to be prepared for the use of the Mayor and Commonalty of "said city." We beg the Senate not to entertain this proposition.

"Those who are interested in learning the edicts of Fashion as to jackets, waists, sleeves, skirts, flounces and trains, and the multifarious modes of adorning these with puffs, plaits, "I can only attribute the transactions which came to

office, remaining in the city, &c., and fully expected to loar from him next in an insane retreat."

The testimony of scores of our most upright and honored merchants who knew Mr. K. well and are acquainted with all the facts, corroborates these statements; and the conduct of Mr. K., in remaining in the city, keeping quantities of the forged paper about him, and going about the streets when he knew the officers were seeking him, is irreconcilable with any presumption of his sanity.

Mr. Ketchum, when arrested, insisted on pleading guilty. Those he had wronged would not appear against him; the only evidence of his guilt was found at his lodging; and not only was his own property readily handed over to make good the losses by his acts, but the large fortune of his father was also freely devoted to that end. From the hour of his arrest, the son has done his utmost to atone for the injury which he had caused. In view of all the facts, therefore, we deprecate his further incarceration as required neither by justice nor by an enlightened regard for the public well-being.

THE STREETS. The Senate Committee on the dirty streets of New-York have closed their investigation, and are now preparing their report. The evidence they have elicited discloses no reason why the thoroughfares must necessarily be in their present awful condition, and certainly does not raise our opinion of the faithfulness of the Street Contractor. The principal efforts of this gentleman and his friends before the Committee have been directed to proving, first, that the streets are not dirty; secondly, that they are cleaner than they used to be; and, thirdly, that, if they are dirty, it is because the city does not pay enough to keep them clean. But, in point of fact, Judge Whiting has no defense to make. The contract stares him in the face; its violation is patent to everybody. He can only rest upon the assertion that he has no wish to make money; that he undertook the work solely for the purpose of serving his fellow-men; that he means to give it up by-and-by, and that anybody who complains of dirt in the street must be a constitutional grambler, who would not be satisfied even in the Garden of Eden. Yet, strange to say, he refuses to show his books, for fear of 'legal proceedings in other matters." While he virtually confesses that for \$480,000 a year he cannot keep the roadways free from filth, the culverts and gutters open, the streets decently passable, and the cross-walks swept, we are assured that there is a company ready to do the work thoroughly merely for the manure!

What practical remedy the Committee will propose, there is nothing yet to indicate; but it will hardly be Mr. Whiting's plan of flooding the city periodically from rain-water reservoirs, as if it were an Augean stable. In the mean while, there is one thing which may be done with a great deal of advantage. Let the contractor's money be withheld until he has carned it. No work, no pay, is a good motto in all matters of business, and there could not be a better opportunity for applying it than the

THE REBEL SPIRIT.

The Buffalo Commercial is an eminently conservative journal of Whig and American antecedents, which has sometimes given a qualified support to Republican candidates, but oftener opposed them. We invite the earnest attention of genuine Conservatives to the following let-

Correspondence Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

New-Orleans, La., Feb. 23, 1868. Yesterday was the Birthday of Washington, and the peculiar manner in which it was observed here has suggested the thought of writing you this letter. In the first place, the day was celebrated in an enthusiastic manner by the Army of the United States. A review of all the troops took place, under the direction of Gen. Hancock. At 12 o'clock 100 guns were fired from the foot of that magnificent boulevard, Canal-st., and the smoke of gunpowder, a most effective and healthy perfume in this latitude, rolled the entire length of the street, reminding all of the presence of Power among them. In the evening a splendid banquet was spread at Lyceum Hall, but your humble servant, not being an officer, could not attend.

In the second place, the day was celebrated by a gathering of the Republicans of the city at the Mechanics' Institute. The Republican party, in this and all other Southern States, consists of a mass of people made up in the proportion of about fifteen freedmen to one white

Last night about 5,000 members of the party assembled Last night about 5,000 members of the party assembled at the Institute, made famous by the riot of July 30, 1895. I was present, both at that time and last evening. Never have I seen a more striking illustration of the onward march of public opinion. On the Friday evening previous to July 30, 1895, there was a meeting in every way similar to that which occurred last night. At that time the excitement in the city outside of the meeting was most intense. The old secesh elements were in full authority. Monroe was Lord Mayor, and his satellites were around him, determined to take measures to prevent the meeting of the Convention on the following week. Their work culminated in the riot whose scenes have become historical. But for the presence of a portion of the United States army in New-Orleans, the night of July 30, 1895, would have become as immortal as the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Bartholomew.

I was in the city, and I know whereof I speak. A regiment of cavairy, followed by artillery, galloped into Canal-st, from the barracks, and in twenty minutes the great boulevard was utterly descrited, save by the sentiles stationed at each corner, and the cannon planted to rake the side streets. Last night the same people assembled at the same place to ratify the work of a similar Convention which has been in session here two months making the organic law of the State, and the city outside pretended not even to smell the rat. Verily the world moves. I do not know where Monroe and his satellites have gone.

have gone.

I wish to state a few things that occurred last night. Last week there was a meeting of the unwashed "Democracy" at the St. Charles Theater. This meeting was attended by about 3,600 "Conservatives," whose object was to defeat the proposed adoption of the new Constitution of Louisiana. Among the speakers was that inimitable firebrand and paper duelist, the "Hon." E. M. Yerger of Jackson, Miss., since appointed delegate for the State at large to the Northern Democratic Convention to be held in New York City. This fellow, who, had he one-tenth of the taient of W. C. Yancey, would doubtless step into his shoes in "precipitating" the next secession—this fellow, among other remarks extravagantly applauded by his auditory, declared his purpose to build a pyramid of bones, cemented by blood, as broad at the foundation, and as high as those of Egypt, rather than be put under the heels he once owned. Last night the President of a meeting composed of 5,000 people replied to this point of Yerger by stating that "bones" and "blood" he did not wish to talk about; but if a pyramid were to be built of such materials, the Union people of the United States would take care to have the selection of the bones and blood of which it should be composed.

I wish I might impress upon the people of the North the fact that, if the "Democratic party" becomes specessful next year, another war, far more bloody than that through which the country has passed, will be the nevitable and almost immediate result. Emboldened by the traitrous position of Andy Johnson, the press South is more rapidly drifting into the same deflant attitude and hypocritical fondness for the "Old Constitution" that was assumed before the war. "Planters" here are keeping, with religious care, lists of their former slaves, and as sure as the Democratic party succeeds to power, just so sure these slaves will be hunted down and captured. Your Democratic party succeeds to power, just so sure these slaves will be hunted down and captured of success.

EMILIUS. I wish to state a few things that occurred last night.

We see it stated that the Camden and Amboy Raifroad Company has purchased the Raritan and Delaware Bay Raifroad. We cannot realize that the public is to be congratulated on this transfer. The latter road afforded some mitigation of the crushing monopoly so long enjoyed by the Camden and Amboy. That the public is to be congratulated on this transfer. The latter road afforded some mitigation of the crushing monopoly so long enjoyed by the Camden and Amboy. The latter road afforded some mitigation of the crushing monopoly is on the point of expiring, and the pople of South Jersey have strongly petitioned. His experience of years on orr Central and the property is the proposed assaying exployed was all the property of the state which appears the property is the property of th

relief of the whole country by chartering a National Post-Road, running straight through New-Jersey from the Rio Grande to the St. John, will the traveling public be rescued from the rapacious clutches of Camden and Amboy,

The World, being in want of information, very properly applies to The Tribune. Here

is its perplexity:

"Every now and then, reports are transmitted to Washington of serious troubles in Tennessee, accompanied by an appeal to Gen. Grant to order Gen. Thomas to interfere with the troops under his command. As this State was reconstructed exactly in accordance with the Radical theories, and so effectually that at its last general election the Radicals polled 74,484 votes out of a total vote of 97,032, we beg to ask, in the words of the late Artemus Ward, 'Why is this thus!' In the eyes of the Radicals, Kentucky and Maryland are Rebel States; yet we never hear of any disturbances in them so serious as to require the interference of the military. Will The Tria-UNE please enlighten the men and brethren on this subject?' is its perplexity:

Answer .- In Kentucky and Maryland, the Rebel element is completely master of the situation. In most localities, candidates for office have to print certificates or make affidavits that they were serviceable to "the Southern cause" in our late "unpleasantness," or they stand no chance of election. The Rebels, including the Rebel soldiers, being all enfranchised, while no Blacks (or Yellows)-not even those who served honorably in the Union armies-have any voice whatever in the Government, the Rebel element, completely dominant and satisfied, has no incitement, no motive, to instigate "seri-"ous troubles." And, as our folks are not riotous nor sedition-mongers, all is profound

peace. In Tennessee, the case is bravely altered. There the Republicans, without distinction of color, are enfranchised, while the Rebels are not. So, being under, those Rebels conspire and organize in secret "their Kuklux Klans," for the persecution and killing of Unionists, especially Blacks. Hence "disturbances," frequent alarms, and calls for Military interfer-

-Thus you have your answer; now print it!

The Court of Special Sessions is, we believe, the only self-sustaining Court in this city. Probably this is why our Democratic Assembly has passed a bill providing that this Court shall be split in eight pieces-in other words, shall be held by any and all City Police Justices. Are more fat offices wanted? The bill provides them. First we have a new gang of stenographers at salaries of \$1,500 or \$2,000 a year, a third of which goes into the pockets of Democratic wire-pullers; then the Police Justices will demand extra pay for the extra work: and next we shall have an additional force of clerks and messengers, or a demand for increased salaries on the part of those already employed. If the bill passes the Senate, the city may congratulate itself if it gets off with less than \$200,000 additional yearly expenses. The proposal empowers each Police Justice to adjudicate upon all cases coming before him. Not the least of its evils will be the creation of partisanism, and the meting out of justice according to the will of party leaders. We have enough of that already. And now we call upon the Senate, on behalf of our overladen tax-payers, to check this new movement for the feeding of hungry Democrats.

The charges which Gen. Logan has brought against the Treasury Department ought to have, we think, a much more careful investigation than the House of Representatives has shown itself willing to give them. We do not believe that the enormous frauds which he suspects have really been committed; but there is good reason to fear that such frauds might be committed with comparative ease. It is a grossly irregular, monstrous system of mismanagement which allows any man the opportunity of such unlimited peculation as seems to be afforded Mr. S. M. Clark, the head of the Printing Bureau in the Treasury Department. When the safety of millions of money is concerned, the regulations of the Department ought to be based upon the assumption that no official is strong enough to withstand temptation. We do not question Mr. Clark's honesty; but we have no business to depend upon it. The Committee of Investigation appointed by the House have reported that there is no evidence of fraud. Now let them be sent back to inquire whether the regulations of the Department do not offer special conveniences for fraud, and what reform should be made in them.

The International Marine Exhibition of Havre, organized under the patronage of the French Emperor, for the display of shipping and every variety of inventions and manufactures connected with navigation, the fisheries, fishbreeding, &c., is to open on the 1st of June. and close on the 31st of October. Applications for space must be made before the 1st of April, and may be addressed to the French Consul in this city, to the editor of the Messager Franco-Américain, No. 51 Liberty-st., or to V. Precht, No. 40 Broadway, from either of whom all desired information can be obtained.

The bill offered in the House of Representatives on Monday, by Mr. Bingham, to relieve from the disabilities imposed by the Reconstruction Acts a number of prominent Southerners, including Gov. Holden and Gen. Longstreet, has met, we regret to say, with a good deal of opposition, was finally recommitted yesterday. A little generosity of the kind Mr. Bingham proposes is one of the best investments the loyal people can make, and will do more than almost any other thing to prepare the way for a complete restoration of harmony. It is wise to take precautions, but it is time we were done with pains and penalties. Let the bill pass.

Wm. M. Tweed is industriously laying his wires for the Democratic nomination for Governor of this State. At present he and Sweeney have things pretty much their own way, but other influences are beginning to move, and torpedoes are being planted that may create a commotion ere long. The hole-and-corner manher in which the delegates from this city to the State Convention were selected has caused considerable stir, and mutterings of a storm

paper so much as a journal which may be read when the bustle of the day is over, and the mind seeks repose instead of excitement. We believe it professes no political creed, although the editorials are not free from a bias which is not our own. They are written, however, with calmness and dignity, and, if we do not like them, there are many who will. For a first number the paper is unusually free from faults.

WASHINGTON.

THE IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS DELIBERATING--MR. VAN WYCK'S REPORT-HANCOCK.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1868. deliberating on the law points which are likely to be raised by the counsel for the defense. It is understood that the Managers are informed of the tactics that are to be resorted to by Mr. Johnson's legal adthe Managers will oppose.

Mr. Johnson was engaged with his counsel during the greater portion of the day, but they have not yet decided on the questions which they intend to raise

Reverdy Johnson, and others, advocated the amend reached. The bill will pass the Senate to-morrow.

In the House to-day the bill from the Reconstruction Committee, relieving certain persons from disabilities under the reconstruction laws of Congress, was debated some time, and finally recommitted to the Committee. The bill to extend the time of the Freedman's Bureau was under consideration, but after a few speeches had been delivered it was postponed. The bill to admit Alabama into the Union was recommitted to the Reconstruction Committee, where it will remain for weeks if not for months. It was thought necessary to postpone action on this subject, as no satisfactory bill can be framed at this

misunderstanding in regard to Gen. Van Wyck's report on the whisky frauds in New-York City. An attempt was made in the House to-day to have a statement from the Retrenchment Committee in regard to this matter, entered on the Journal of the House, but owing to the absence of Gen. Van Wyck from the city it was refused until he can be present. He is expected here to-morrow.

port bills authorizing the sale of old Fort Covington, on the Patapsco River, near Baltimore, and of the Fort Gratiot reservation, Michigan, except 200 acres, which are to be used for military purposes. The reservation is very large, and obstructs the growth of the town of Fort Huron. They have also agreed on a bill giving the Whtte Hall and Plattsburg Railroad Company the right of way through grounds belonging to the United States at Plattsburg, N. Y. They also recommend the gift of \$5,000 to the widow of the late Col, Mulligan of Illinois.

the Danish treaty and the treaty for the purchase of the bay of Samana. They discussed these matters up to the time of adjournment, but no vote was reached on either of them. The Secretary of State is very anxious that some definite action should be taken on these measures. The Governments interested in these treaties have expressed an earnest desire that they should be informed of the intention of the United States Government as soon as possible Mr. Sumner will endeavor to get them disposed of at the next meeting. It is expected that the Committee will report both treaties adversely. The Aliaska Appropriation was considered by the

Appropriation Committee. Very great diversity of opinion was expressed, and the subject was postponed to next meeting. The Perkins claim was also discussed, but it was not and cannot be decided until the appropriation is settled one way or the

completed by the Senate Appropriation Committee to-day, and some progress was also made on the Naval bill. They found after careful examination of both these bills that the House reductions were very considerable, and that it would be inexpedient to cut them down any lower at present. The Committee were anxious to diminish the estimates, but they found on consultation with the General of the Armies and the Secretary of War that it could not be done.

relative to the exact effect of the bill repealing that clause of the act of 1867 for the appeal of cases from the Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court of the United States, which was passed a few days ago. Under the act of 1789 appeal in cases of babeas corpus from the lower Courts to the Supreme Court did not lie, and the act of Feb. 5, 1867, providing for such appeal, was passed to meet the case of the Maryland apprentices. Judge Trumbull, in his argument, held that even that act did not give the Supreme Court jurisdiction over the McCardle case. But its repeal, in the opinion of eminent jurists, places the non-jurisdiction the Supreme Court beyond all doubt. law is not an ex post facto law

bill has so far altered the complexion of the appeal in the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Bench. that the deliberations of the Court on it have been postponed for a week. Washington has a political organization known as the Irish Republican Association, mainly composed of workingmen who served in the army during the

Hesolved. That the thanks of this Association, and of the Irish generally, are due to those Republican Senators and Representatives who have to funtarily espoused and ably advocated the cause of naturalised citizens at home and abroad.

Resolved, That Gen. N. P. Banks of Massachusetts, the champion of

MR. JOHNSON'S COUNSEL UNDECIDED-GOV-ERNMENT FOR ALIASKA-EXEMPTION FROM INTERNAL TAX-RELIEF FROM DISABILITIES THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU-ALABAMA-GENERAL BANKS FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY

THE BORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. The House Impeachment Managers held two sessions to-day, but they were merely for the purpose of visers. It is hinted that the President will ask for 15 days further extension of time on Monday. This

next Monday. In the Senate to-day a bill for the organization of

a territorial government for Aliaska was introduced by Mr. Williams, and referred. At 1 o'clock the bill to exempt certain manufactured articles from Internal tax was taken up. The amendment which the Committee reported yesterday was adopted. It retains the tax on a number of articles. Two other amendments were adopted-one repealing the drawback on imported articles used in manufactures exempted by this bill, and the other imposing a tax of \$2 on every \$1,000 worth of articles not specifically taxed in existing laws, where the manufacture amounts to over \$10,000 a year. Au amendment was adopted, on motion of Mr. Van Winkle, reducing the tax on refined petroleum 50 per cent. Mr. Fessenden then offered an amendment to allow a drawback upon imported articles used in ship-building, which Mr. Henderson asked further to amend by applying it to steamboat-building also. This gave rise to a spirited debate, in which Messrs. Howard and Sherman opposed the proposition on the ground that it would prostrate the copper, iron, and timber interests of this country. Messrs. Fessenden, ment, and said that without some such relief American ship-building would cease entirely. No vote was

Members of the Retrenchment Committee have a

The House Military Committee have agreed to re-

The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee considered

The Army Appropriation bill was considered and There appears to be considerable misapprehension

so far as the McCardle appeal is concerned, and it has no direct bearing on that case. The passage of the

war and have not made this their home. A large meeting of this Association was held last evening. and the following resolutions were adopted:

Crowned Heads and other officers of foreign Governments, the necessary expenses incident to their re-ception and entertainment on board, though often onerous, were borne by the officers of the Navy ex-

ception and entertainment on board, though often onerous, were borne by the officers of the Navy exclusively.

The President has nominated John Hancock of Philadelphia, a brother of Major-Gen. Hancock, to be Collector of Internal Revenue at New-Orleans, in place of Gen. James T. Steedman, resigned.

The Hon. James Brooks of New-York has been confined to his room nearly a week by sickness.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent a reply to the House of Representatives in response to a resolution of that body showing that the Treasury Department, under contract, paid since July 11, 1863, to T. T. Eckert and Hiram Sibley \$220,230 for telegrams to and from the Pacific Coast.

The Sacs and Foxes of Kansas, the Pottawotamies, Cherokees, Choctaws, Chicasaws, and Creeks, have delegations in Washington engaged in transacting business with the Indian Bureau.

Several weeks ago Major-Gen. Hancock asked to be relieved of his command of the Fifth Military Department. On this subject the President desires to converse with him, and, in view of all the circumstances, to determine whether his request shall be granted, and if so, to what new field of service he shall be assigned. Hence the President has sent for him to come to Washington.

[Associated Press Report.

THE PRESIDENT'S DEFENSE.

The Boston Post's Washington correspondence has the following : "Mr. Evarts arrived here to-day, and the counsel of the President held a protracted con sultation with him relative to the preparation of his answer, which will be rendy for filing on Monday next. It is understood that a demurrer will be first submitted, alleging that the matters charged are frivolous and not sufficient, if true, to justify impeachment. Next an exception will be filed to the Court being composed of only a part of a constitutional Senate. Thirdly, an exception to certain members of the Court as disqualified on account of a direct personal interest in the result of the trial, or of their having disqualified themselves by forming and expressing a judgment in advance, and therefore they cannot be impartial judges as contemplated by the Constitution. It is not anticipated by the counsel for the respondent that these exceptions will be of any avait further than to complete the record for the country and for history. The general denial of "not guilty" will then be pleaded, after which the answer will admit and justify the leading facts charged in the articles of impeachment."

Mr. Stanbery expresses the confident opinion that there is no danger of a conviction of the President, and this opinion is confirmed by the declaration of a leading Radical Senator to night, that the hostility to Wade was segreat that he considered the result of the trial very doubtful. sultation with him relative to the preparation of his

LATEST GENERAL NEWS.

[By Telegraph.]Mr. W. C. Pattee's stables in Binghampton were burned last evening.

... The Maryland Legislature does not enter-.... The Tennessee Legislature adjourned yea-terday, to meet again in November.

Secretary Seward and party are detainedMr. Thomas Piggott, an old journalist, died suddenly in Baltimore on Sunday night. ared suddenly in Baltimore on Sunday night.

... The ship Nellie Abbott sailed from San Francisco, yesterday, for Hong Kong, with \$100,000 in treasure.

....Mr. James Colvins's iron foundery, at Danielsonville, Conn., was consumed on Monday night.

....Judge Hawkins of the Supreme Court of Tennessee has resigned. Henry C. Smith of Memphis, is spoken of as his successor.Yesterday morning's freight train between Schodack and Stuyvesant was precipitated down a bank, and Engineer Horace Moore was slightly injured.

... Three dry goods stores in Chicago were thoroughly ransacked by burglars on Monday night. The detective officers recovered the goods yesterday. A company is organizing in San Francisco to connect Marin and San Francisco Counties by a suspension bridge from Lime Point to a place near Fort Point.

....Samuel Hurlburt of Detroit, was arrested in Buffalo yesterday, for pretending to be a police officer. He had arrested Nelson Davis of Long Island, and seized his baggage.

... The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed, by a manmous vote, resolutions of condolence with the family of the late Hon. J. P. Gloss, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE DRAMA.

DRAMATIC NOTES. Mr. Chanfrau will appear in a new piece, at the Broadway Theater, next Monday.

"The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein" has passed its 150th representation, at the French Theater. It will be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music next Saturday evening. As our readers are aware, the days of its career are numbered. "La Belle Helene" is in active preparation.

"Humpty Dumpty" may be seen at a Matinée at the Olympic Theater to-day. The success of the new pantomime has been immediate and very great. For the comfort of the public the piece ought to be done in two acts instead of one, and the dancing ought to be considerably cut down. There is far too much of it at present.

Ole Bull's first concert takes place this even-Theodore Thomas will give his next Symphony olice on Saturday of this week.

Mr. Howard Glover, the popular English composer and conductor, has recently arrived in New-York, and proposes settling here as a musical leader, &c. He may be addressed at Wm. Hall & Son's.

Mr. Harrison's excellent series of oratorio performances will be brought to a close to-morrow night, when Mendelsshon's "Elijah" will be presented. Madame Rosa, Mrs. Kempton, Mr. Simpson, and Mr. Thomas have the principal solo parts. The fates seem to be favoring in a small way the project which the Directors of the Academy of Music are said to entertain of bringing over Mapleson and his burnt-out company from London to take permanent charge of our Pourteenth-st. opera house. An attempt to combine the forces of Mapleson with those of Gye has failed.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE ON FERRIES.

The Legislative Committee on Commerce and

Navigation, composed of Messrs. Lawrence D. Kiernan (Chairman), James McKeever, Peter Trainer, and George Van Brunt, members from this city; Patrick Burns of Kings County, and W. S. Cameron of Chautauqua County, held their second meeting yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel. Subpenas had been previously issued to secure the attendance of the principal officers of the Brooklyn and Williamsburgh Ferry Companies, but the only persons that appeared who are interested in these ferries were Messrs. George Law and James Howe. Mr. Law was the first witness examined, and haproved decidedly non-committal while testifying. Mr. Kiernan resorted to every expedient known of in the legal profession, to elicit some positive information touching the management of the Williamsburgh ferry floats, but the examination only resulted in the Committee ascertaining how much Mr. Law did not know regarding the condition and management of the boats of which he is principal stockholder. Mr. Law knew there were 13 ferryboats, but he did not know anything about any complaints that had appeared in the Williamsburgh papers, as he never read or saw them. He knew that there was a law of Congress that required boats to be supplied with pumps, hose, and life-preserves, but he did not know from personal observation that the boats were so supplied. He would not like to swear that they were, but he supposed they were; he did not know exactly what the charter required of the company; he had never read it to ascertain; he did not know how many life-boats there were, nor how many were required, nor did he know exactly where the life-preservers were kept; he did not believe in the efficacy of life-preservers, he believed that more were drowned with than without them; the boats of the company have corks placed at each end of the hulls to prevent their sinking; he knew they were absolutely safe in consequence of the great buoyancy of the timber and the large quantify used in the construction of the boats. He concluded by saying that he was not thoroughly acquainted with the Union Ferry Company, nor was he pecuniarily interested in its success. Mr. Alden J. Spoo Van Brunt, members from this city; Patrick Burns of Kings County, and W. S. Cameron of Chautauqua County,